PORTO RICO BILL

Passes the United States Senate main in one place long enough to permit one to get aboard if so disposed. by a Majority of Nine.

IT WAS A NOTABLE DAY.

Senator Mason Furnished Argument and Amusement. Senator Wolcott Accused Senstor of Speaking Falsely.

Tuesday of last week was a notable day in the United States Senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorble "war congress," two years ago. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rican tariff and the civil government bill and the pending amendments, and in less than an hour later the measure, about which there has been so much contention in and out of congress, was passed by a majority of 9, the fical vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted. The particularly notable speeches of the day were delivered by Mr. Mason of Illinois, in opposition to the measure, and by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, who eplied to a brief speech by Mr. Wellington of the island was a practical extension of Maryland. It was the Ohio senator's desire to clear up any misunderstanding or misinformation concering the

Mr. Mason spoke in favor of the reso-lution of Mr. Wellington, which offers independence to the Filipinos. and against the bill proposed by Mr. Speener of Wisconsin, conferring authority upon the president to govern the Philippines until congress should otherwise do it. Incidentally he opposed the tariff proposed to be placed on Puerto Rican products. He was op posed to holding the Philippines, "because under the law of nations we have not title and never can have complete title except by conquest of the inhabitants. 1 do not wish the 9,000,000 Filipinos for citizens. I do not wish them for slaves. If we govern them they must either be citizen or serf.

Whether they labor as our citizens and equals before the law or whether they labor as our political slaves, their labor competes with the labor of our country, and I am opposed to that. I am for expansion. I voted for the annexation of Hawaii, but would never have sent 65,000 men there to compel them to accept our flag. In other words, I am against taking any territory by con-quest against a friendly people, and against taking any territory that bringsa cheap class of labor in free and open competition with the class of men and women who do the labor in this country. He declared that if it was treason to oppose a war of conquest, to lift unjust taxation, to conter upon a struggling people the blessings of liberty, to protect the laboring men and women of this country, then he was guilty. He said that only by amending the constitution could a tariff be levied against the people of part of the United States to prevent their trading with the rest of the United States. "I beg you," he appealed, "to count the cost of such an amendment." Speaking of the fever of war which he said was upon the administration. Mr. Mason said: "But as we approach the hour when we must again appeal to the judgment of 70,000,-000 people and the fires under the pots of patronage are burning low and the nal wall, of the following articles of jority, but that it bore such unmistakdangers, of disappearing postoffices appear to us like a hideous nightmare, the hour of convalescence approaches, and we shout to the laboring people of the county, 'No, no. It is a mistake.' We have sacrificed the money and the lives of the people; we have abandoned the faith with the fathers for land, but we will abandon it all rather than for sake the political partisan doctrine; and we are saying on both sides of this chamber-those who have believed in the permanent government of the Philippine islands—that if our permanent sovereignty there means the taking into this country, in competition with our labor, products of the people there, we will abandon this kind of expansion." Discussing the powers of congress under the constitution as interpreted in the light of the provisions of the pending bill, Mr. Mason said "The coustitution says you cannot make a title of nobility, but we apply that only to the States, you understand. The distinguished senator from New York (Depew) can be the Duke of Ponce, and not violate the constitution; the distinguished senstor from Indiana (Beveridge) the prince of Puerto Rico; and the distinguished lawyer who sought to defend this bill upon an un constitutional ground (Spooner) can at least demand the tittle of the lord chief high duke of the checker board somewhere in the Philippines, that they may sit in judgment upon the laws and upon the people. (Laughter). Does the constitution say you cannot make a title of nobility? Yes Does it go to the outside territory? No. Then you can make titles of nobility then. "God help the man who in November plays that game." Mr. Culberson of Texas then spoke. It was his first speech in the senate. He characterised the bill as "indefensible, morally, economically and con-The order for 15 minute speeches or

less then went into effect. Mr. Clay of Georgia was the first speaker. pointed out alleged inconsistencies of palm the objects handed to him into original measure was diametrically opposed in its provisions to the pending bill, providing as it did for a territorial form of government. It was declared for free trade, but he had also mann. This was done a week ago Sattaken a position for a territorial form | urday, and it is extraordinary that | truth. "We have been told," of government. changed his mind, but as for myself hospital until the next Tuesday, and I state anything else. the president can have but one atti-tude." He recognised no message from vince the surgeons that they were not state the facts. Yes 1 do state that the president that was not official, and being imposed upon. The list of an when you state that the Kentucky electherefore regarded the president fa- ticles listed above was carried in his tion law is identical with the Ohio therefore regarded the president is differenced to the preside regardless of the assurances of sena- seems a remarkable fellow, even if his sent that law. However, the Republican party was nied-Springfield Republican.

making such rapid transformations that he did not feel justified in accepting Mr. Depew's suggestion to get on the band wagon. Indeed, it did not re-

Mr. Teller entered his protest against the pending bill. He would vote against it, because the United States ought to treat the people of Puerto Rico as it was proposed to treat those of Cubs. He believed congress had ample power to legislate for the Puerto Ricans under the Paris treaty. "If we had a colony," he said, "we could give its people either a tariff or free trade." Mr. Wellington of Maryland, opposed

the pending measure, although he said he has stood ready to support the first bill presented to the senate upon the subject. That bill he regarded as just and constitutional. "But," he said, "the legislative monstrosity now before us trangresses every principle of national honor, patriotism, good faith and justice. I am compelled therefore to part from my colleagues on the Republican majority and vote against

Mr. Foraker explained that the changes made in the bill had been exlained again and again. The necessity for the measure was beyond quibble. "Did that necessity," inquired Mr. Tillman, "change the political status of the people of Puerto Rico from citisens disclaimer of Mr. Pugh. There was an the United States to citizens of Paerto Rico?"

"No," answered Mr. Foraker. "That Democratic senators. They maintained that the conferring of citizenship of the United States upon the people of the constitution over the island."

The bill was then reported to the and on an aye and no vote it was passed

Following is the detailed vote on the

Yeas-Allison, Baker, Bard, Carter, Chandler, Clark, (Wyo); Cullom, De-boe, Depew, Fairbanks, Foraker. Fos ter, Frye, Gailinger, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones, (Nev.); Kean, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, Mc-Comas, McMillan, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.); Platt, (N. Y); Pritchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore and Wolcott-40.

Nays-Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, (Montana). Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Davis (Rep). Harrison, Heitfeld. Jones (Arkansas), Kenney, Lind-Money Morgan, Nelson (Rep.), Pettus, Proctor (Rep.), Simon (Rep.), Sullivan, Taliaferro, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington (Rep.)-31. Just before the senate adjourned

sensational episode occurred, in which ... Wolcott of Colorado accused Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts of uttering that which was "unqualifiedly false." The difficulty arose over an effort made by Mr. Lodge to have the Spooner bill made the unfinished business. This involved the displacement of the Quay case, and the friends of the former senator from Pennsylvania made things exceedingly lively for half an hour.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

List of Articles Taken Out of a Man's

The surgeons of the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore had a remarkable stomsch case on Thursday. A young man was placed on the operating table, and before he had left it his stemach had been empried, through the abdomidiet:

One pocket knife. Two screw eyes. One small staple. Twenty-five grains of ground glass. Eleven pins.

Forty-nine tacks. Seventy-two nails, iron and wire, neasuring from one to one and onehalf inches in length. Nineteen wire nails four inches long, with large heads.

Seven knife blades-one about threequarters of an inch wide. Nine horseshoe nails, four inches

Eight screws, two and one-half inches

Four brass watch chains, with catches and stays. Twelve and one-half feet of three-

eighths inch iron chain. The young man, Arthur Shutt by name, who will survive the experience. had extreme difficulty, when he entered the hospital, in persuading the sur-

geons that his stomach carried any such load. His earnestness, however, and growing symptoms of nauses, finally induced them to operate. From the medical standpoint interest centers entirely in the ability of the human stomach to carry such an extraordinary burden, but Shutt's own story possesses exceptional qualities. He was an amateur "magician," and had considerable success owing to his cleverness in palm

In his performances the young man was foolish enough to contend that he made no use of coat sleeves or other parts of his clothing in making objects disappear. Some medical students, be-fore whom he exhibited, doubting his alleged supernatural power, proposed that he perform while stripped of his clothing. Shutt madly assented. Brought to bay in the nude, the "magician" found that he had but one al-He merely slight of-hand. That was to the suporters of the pending bill. The his mouth and swallow them. He chese the alternative, and by skilful work succeeded in swallowing the entire mass of junk without affording the message for the president had not only astic applause as being a second Hedd- ed further. Shutt was not inconvenienced enough Mr. Wheeler-The gentleman cersaid Mr. Clay "that the president has by the stomachache to be driven to the tainly does not mean to insinuate that

fairfield

Two Kentucky Representatives Face Each Other in the House.

A SPICED WORDY DUEL.

Republican's Second Thought Probably Prevented Serious Trouble, The Blue Grass Election Law.

There was an exciting scene in the house Wednesday as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main sisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with misrepresenting certain facts. He was laboring under great excitement. Mr. Wheeler showed admirable temper and though quick to resent the fancied insult awaited the

air of suppressed excitement throughout the debate. It was the first time was not the reason. The reason for the subject had been broached in the that change was the opposition of house and intense interest was manifested. The fencing was sharp and brilliant. The following is the incident in detail: Mr. Boreing of Kentucky, who followed with a general political speech, aroused general interest by discussing senate, the amendments were agreed to the Kentucky situation. Holding the

light of civilization before the world as by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of the United States were doing, were we. he asked, willing to see the torch of liberty extinguished at the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and the home of Henry Clay. So far as the Goebel election law of that State was concerned, he said, the people of Kentucky would be glad to change places with Puerto Rico or Hawaii. They were not asking for federal interference, they were asking simply for a fair election law. He gave notice that if necessary to get rid of the Goebel law he would ask for the passage of the federal election law. "I will not appeal on behalf of the colored race or of the Republican party," said he, "but for a general election law which will enable the federal courts

> laws of the several States. Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky replied in s fiery speech. He admitted that the situation was humiliating to every Kentuckian but had hoped that it would not be ventilated here. He eulogized the Goebel election law. He would not contend that the dominant party had not taken advantage of its power in districting the State. It had done so, following the tactics of the dominant party in most of the States. The threat of a federal election law, he said, was used to terrorize the Dem-

to reach out and determine the validity

and constitutionality of the election

ocrats. Mr. Boreing disclaimed any intention of theatening the Democrats, but said the law must be repealed. "It will never be repealed," retorted

Mr. Wheeler. Continuing, Mr. Wheeler said that 'all the fuss was being kicked up in Kentucky by fellows who were trying te hold office in defiance of the courts whose mandates they refused to obey. Mr. Wheeler then became involved in the controversy with Mr. Pugh.

"The election commission did not declare Taylor governor of Kentucky,' said Mr. Wheeler. "They said that on the face of the returns he had the maable evidence of fraud that if they had the right they would go behind it and kick him out, as the legislature did."

"I do know that some of them tried to pave the way for the contest," replied Mr. Pugh, hotly, "that was afterwards, waged on partisan lines in the legislature to the disgrace of our commonwealth and to the disgrace of you as a citizen thereof. (Applause on the

Republican side.) "That is the gentleman's opinion." retorted Mr. Wheeler sarcastically. would rather be disgraced, Mr. Chairman, at any time by taking my lot with the Democrats of Kentucky than to be identified with the men who took the life of Gov. Goebel of that State.' (Applause on the Democratic side)

'Are you quite certain that the men who took the life of Goebel could not pe carried to your own ranks rather than to the Republican party in Kentucky?" asked Mr. Pugh, livid with excitement, amid derisive laughter on the Democratic side.

"Nobody believes that," shouted some one on the Democratic side. "Do you say nobody believes that?" asked Mr. Pugh, facing the Democratic side. "Was not a more bitter contest waged against Mr. Goebel in that State by his own party than was waged in the Republican ranks? Was he not denonneed more from every stump in the State of Kentucky by Democrats than

by Republicans?" Mr. Wheeler-That is true, Mr. Chairman. (Applause on the Republican side) It has been the fate of every great man who was true to the interest of the people, to incur the implacable hostility of hirelings and corruptionists, it matters not where he has been. (Applause on the Democratic side.) And the worst element of the Democratic party did assail him, but thank God he received 192,000 votes, 30,000 more votes than were ever given to a Democratic candidate for ternative to confessing that his art was governor in Kentucky before. That shows whether or not he was close to the people of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Pugh-How many votes did Gov. Taylor receive? Mr. Wheeler-That is a question that nobody but the Republican leaders spectators the slightest suspicion of its and God Almighty will ever know, in also in keeping with the president's whereabouts. He gained their enthusi- my opinion. I decline to be interrupt-

Mr. Pugh-If you will only state the

I understand the gentleman to say my statement is false?

Mr. Pugh-If you mean that to be true, I say speaking advisedly, I will use a milder term and say that you greatly misrepresent facts. I do not say you intentionally do it, and I must

attribute it to a lack of knowledge. Mr. Wheeler-I want the gentleman to be a little more careful in what he says in this matter. I do not care to have the gentleman insulting in his remarks. I hope it is not so intended. Mr. Pugh-Surely you do not take

it in that way. It is not so intended. Mr. Wheeler-I did not think so. Having accepted Mr. Pugh's disclaimer, Mr. Wheeler then reviewed the history of the whole controversy, step by step, and declared his readiness to abide by the decision of the court of last resort in the gubernatorial issue. In conclusion Mr. Wheeler assured the members who had crowded about during the excitement and the packed galleries that there would be no blood shed in Kentucky.

THE JANITOR SKIPPED.

The Custom House Liquor Case Becomes Interesting.

The Special Agent of the Treasury Department that was sent to Charleston to investigate the charge that contraband liquor was stored in the United States custom house, has been doing his duty faithfully. In fact so faithfully that James O'Brien, the janitor of the custom house resigned and skipped for parts unknown. He will be carried back to Charleston and forced to tell what he knows about the storing of liquors in the custom house This decision has been reached and O'Brien will be arrested, if the depart ment of justice can place its hands upon him. In order to arrest him, the department has sent out instructions to postmasters, requiring them to report to the department the whereabouts of O'Brien if he can be located by the postoffice address. The authorities seem determined to find O'Brien and make him cast additional light on the violation af the custom house rules and regulations, which O Brien has assumed, it is said, for the protection of hose high in authority. The investigation is proceeding and Special Agent Macatee, assisted by the district attorneys, will soon reach the bottom of the case, when his report will

be forwarded to Secretary Gage and

an important and interesting announcement can be expected. That is a remarkable state of affairs developed in the Charleston custom house by the search of the building by the State constables and the United States inspector, says the Anderson Mail. Plenty of evidence was found which pointed to the fact that the custom house was being used as a warehouse by "blind tixers" to store their liquor in, and it points irresistibly to the conculsion that the collec tor of the port and other officials there were lending themselves to the "blind tigers" to aid them in violating a law of the State. It is a shameful piece of business and reflects anything but credit on these officials. Charleston has been notorious for her disregard of a law of the State but it almost stag gers belief that high officials, sworn officers of the United States government, should attempt to screen lawbreakers. And what a "toney" official the government has there in the person of that fellow who has to have fifteen gallons of rum every three weeks for bathing purposes. It is as much as most men can affored to pay the water rents for bathing purposes but this fellow can afford to bathe in rum at \$5 or \$6 a gallon. His carcass must be precious one. The United States government ought to have a thorough cleansing out of that Augean stable.

But will it do it? We shall see. Why He Left.

A dispatch from Athens, Ga., says he experts appointed to examine the Athens Exchange bank have completed heir investigations of the books of the bank and find Benedict, the cashier who disappeared several months ago, over \$11,000 short. It will be remembered that the last seen of Benedist was at Greenville, S. C. An hour or so after he arrived there on Tuesday afternoon, May 23 last, he walked out of the Mansion house, where he had registered, as if to go to a livery stable to make arrangements for a team to carry him to a neighboring cotton mill This was the last seen of him. His two brothers went to Greenville and made a two week's search for him in that and neighboring counties. It was not known then that the cashier was hort and his brothers rejected suggesions of the kind with scorn and indignation: All sorts of wild stories embracing supposed clews were circulated from day to day. For almost two solid weeks the newspapers in this State and Georgia contained leading articles concerning the disappearance. Then the brothers gave up the search and people settled down to the theory that first suggested itself-that Benedict had run away because he was short.

A Bad Record. A short time ago Attorney General

Bellinger compiled a statement showng for the past seven years the number of cases in which the charge of murder was presented, the number tried, the number of defendants dismissed and the number found guilty of murder. Here is the table, and it is interesting in view of the remarks of Judge Benet in the court at Columbia on the subject of homicides and the detestable practice of earrying

coucea	led w	eapon	8:	(8)	100
		-	Dis		
Year.	Ch	arged.	missed	. Tried	. Guil
1893.		134	23	111	
1894		141	44	97	
1895			27	177	39
1896			45	162	1
1897		247	30	217	- 1
1898		254	48	206	1
1899		221	35	186	1
Tota	11	.408	252	1,156	4

Why the People Like Him.

The Sayannah Press says: "General Weaver is endeavoring to induce Colonel Bryan to drop the 16 to 1 idea, but

AN UGLY CASE.

The Awful Cruelties Practiced in Our Phosphate Mines.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Facts About a System That the Legislature Will Doubtless Be Asked to Abolish by Act.

The system of labor in the phosphate territory in this State, which has often n past years given rise to complaints of vigorous character, and has brought to light many ugly crimes, is the subject of another exposure, the particular case being that of the murder which the governor had, the sheriff of Colleton county to investigate recently. The State says Thursday the following was received by the governor from the Italian consular agent at Charleston:

To His Excellency, Gov. M. B. Mc-Szeeney, Columbia, S. C. Dear Sir: In accordance with a request of the Hon. G. Branchi, consul general of Italy in New York, I have the honor to hand your excellency an affidavit sworn to before him in New York city on March 30th ult. by a laborer recently escaped from the phosphate mines of Pon Pon, S. C.

This laborer above stated was workng with the contractor Catello Pizza, who is the same party of whom I had occasion to complain to your excelleney in my letter of March 10th ult.

I pray your excellency that you will ake whatever steps you deem necessary to alleviate the sufferings of these human beings who are so unfortunate to oe working under such tyranous con-

I am very anxious to transmit to the consul general in New York the result of the investigation of the homicide committed on Feb. 26th ult., at this phosphate camp made by the sheriff of Colleton county by your direction, and

honor to be, Your most obedient servant, G. Sottil, Consular Agent of Italy. The affidavit referred to reads as fol-

I, undersigned, Nicola di Benedetto, a native of Roccasicura, (Italy) actually iving at New York, 73 Mulberry street, being duly sworn, makes oath and de-

clares as follows: On November 8th ult. I contracted with Catello Pizzo to go to South Carolina and work on the phosphate mines. I was at work at piece work. Pizzo assured me that I could make \$2 a day. We arrived at Charleston Nov. 11th, and went straight to Pon Pon. It was not long before I discovered that the work was so hard that we could hardly make 30 cents a day, that isjust as much as Catello charged us for board. He used to take the checks from the company, get them cashed and give us an account from which it sppeared that we were always in debt with him. So we had to work for nothing. We were housed in a wooden shanty. Pizzo had seven or eight guards, all armed with guns, pistols and knives. If we complained of anything we were beaten with sticks and threatened with death. At night the guards stood before the door of the house with arms to prevent any of us from getting away. It was nothing but imprisonment. In the daytime the guards were always on the works to prevent escapes. If any of us got sick we were forced to work under penalty

of being beaten. I do not remember on what day, one of the men, I do not know his name, said that he was sick; in fact he had the fever and could not stand on his feet. One of the guards, Demenico, came to order him to the works. A dispute arose and without the slightest provocation the guard, Demenico, shot at the man and killed him instantly. That happened in my presence and the presence of many others. The guard was spirited away by Catello Pizzo. who was present at the shooting. The guard tried to excuse himself by

saying that he had orders to shoot anybody who refused to work. Unable to stand the suffering any onger, I ran away during the night, eluding the vigilance of the guards, on the 26th 27th of February. I walked all the way here employing 28 days in the journey. Some times I was able to steal a ride on freight trains. Cross mark of Nicola di Benedetto.

Sworn at New York this day March 30th, 1900, before me, G. Branchi, Consul General of Italy. President Frank Q. O'Neill of the Hi

pernia Trust and Saving bank of

Charleston has written the following letter to the governor:

Dear Sir: I understand the Italian consul. Mr. Sottil, is urging you to take steps to prevent, as far as you are ble, the inhuman treatment that has in the past characterized the methods employed in the phosphate digging sec-

tions of the State. Personally I know something of these methods, which are a disgrace to the civilization of the country. I trust you will be able to see your way, by legislation or other wise, to change the present system and to aid the Italian consul in his very praiseworthy object of benefitting his countrymen. With Yours truly, F. Q. O'Neill. my regards, I am

A Queer Murderer.

Thursday Fred Kettlehake drove to the curb in front of a saloon in Virinia avenue, near wasnington street, Indianapolis, Ind., lifted a Winchester lows: rifle to his shoulder and fired into a group of men entering the saloon. The shots went wild except one, which Falls." Commenting on the above the head. Kettlehake then drove to North

BICYCLE STEALING.

Judge Benet Deals With It As With Horse Stealing.

Judge Benet, presiding in the court of sessions, Wednesday made an example of a bicycle thief, and had something to say about this particular crime which is now becoming so frequent that will doubtless tend to deter crimipals from stealing bicycles-the horse that almost every business man now of the northern railway station at 3:35

uses in his daily work. Tobe Foster, an ex-convict, a strapping young negro with a forbidding countenance, a short time ago carried away two bicycles from the lobby of an office building, stealing one late at night. He took the machines into the country and sold them. Two indictments were handed out against him, the wheels having been recovered. The grand jury returned a true bill in each

Wednesday afternoon he was placed in the dock and entered a plea of guilty in the first case. He was ordered t stand and receive his sentence. 'Tobe, you say you took the bi cycle?' asked Judge Benet. 'Yes, sir."

"Can you ride a bicycle?" "Yes, sir." "Did you ride this bicycle away?"

Tobe said he had done so. "Where did you carry it?" "About four miles into the country "Did you sell it?" "1 es, sir." "For how much?"

"I almost gave it away." Judge Benet paused and then he ad dressed some remarks to the prisoner that are applicable to all such cases. He told him that the stealing of a bicycle in this age was a more heinous offense than the stealing of flour or some other commodity of like value; it was the theft of that upon which the thief could ride away. It was close akin to the stealing of a horse-the same principle was involved, and this offense was regarded not so long ago as heinous enough to warrant hanging. Bicycles had to be left here and there in the run of business. No man could afford to have a guard stand by every time he left his bicycle; bicycles were not to be nursed like babies. The crime was such therefore as to merit severe punishment, not only for the offence itself, but in order to deter others from committing like offenses. He then sentenced Foster to term of pray your excellency to send me a three years on the chaingang or in the

> tence of two years, thus sending him up or a period of five years. There was a murmur of approva hroughout the court room .- Columbia

DEWEY A DEMOCRAT.

At Least That It What He Said Thursday.

plea of guilty in the second case against

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived at Philadelphia Thusday afternoon and attended the second concert in aid of the families of the soldiers and sailors who have lost their lives in the Philippines. This is Admiral Dewey's first visit to Philadelphia since his return from the Philippines. The box occupied by the admiral and his wife at the concert was decorated with the national colors. In various parts of the accademy were stationed details from the League island navy yard. sailors from the receiving ship Richmond and veteran jackies from the naval home, all in dress uniform, in honor of the head of the navy. A number of young society women attired as Red

Cross nurses sold programmes. On returning to the hotel the admira gave an interview to a dozen newspaper men. He said he was glad to receive the reporters; but added that he had nothing to say. At this moment Mrs. Dewey joined her husband in the reception room, and after introducing her, he said: "Mra. Dawey will talk," to which she replied, with a smile, that "The admiral has a mind of his own; he

thicks for himself." "Are you correctly reported to be Democrat?" the admiral was asked, and after a moment's hesitation he replied: "Yes, I think I can answer that; yes, am a Democrat."

"If the Republicans nominate Mc Kinley and the Democrats name Bryan for the presidency, would you run independently?" "I wont answer that."

"The Democratic convention of Pennsylvania has just endorsed Bryan for the presidency," was suggested by one reporter, to which the admiral re-

"Pennsylvania usually goes Republican, doesn't it?" Several questions in quick succession as to any conference between him and Grover Cleveland, Wm. C. Whitney, or any other political men of prominence were answered with the same phrase, 'I came here to attend the concert." One reporter asked the admiral who would manage his eampaign if he entered one, and he laughingly replied: "I don't know. How would you like

Changed It to Suit.

bright young man."

the job? I would probably need a

Senator Beveridge sent out his speech on the Porto Rican tariff prior to the date upon which it was to be deivered, and when the time came did not make the speech. He subsequentimportant changes from the original speech sent out. The Democrats in Indiana have the original speech, however, and propose to use it in the campaign to show what were the senator's real sentiments and how he was obliged to abridge them at the dictation of

Bryan the Man.

telegraphed Gov. McSweeney as

"Will you kindly wire The Journal he might as well try to stop Niagara struck Lewis Kraus in the back of the it will have on Democratic convention." The governor's answer was: "Doa't round. The only objection raised to sin last Monday. The little boy the think Dewey's candidacy amounts to its passage, that it would interfere with calf run over was the perfection of comtors and the speaker of the house. However, the Republican party was nied—Springfield Republican.

With Spooner after Tillman had diffed house. Springfield Republican.

With Spooner after Tillman had diffed house. Springfield Republican.

With Spooner after Tillman had diffed him four or five times.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

An Anarchist Shoots at the Prince of

A sensational attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales was made at a railroad station at Brussels, Belgium Wednesday by Sipido, a young anarchist, who fired two shots, but the prince escaped unharmed. The wouldbe assas sin was immediately arrested. The train bearing the prince was just pulling out when Sipido jumped upon the foot of the prince's saloon car, aimed his re volver at his royal highness and fired twice. Hearing the shots the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down Sipido's arm as the latter prepared to fire a third shot, while bystanders rushed up and threw themselves on the prince's assaliant. In the confusion, snother man, who was innocent, was seized, roughly handled and peaten. Intense excitement prevailed for the moment as it was feared that the prince had been hit, the shots having

been fired almost point-blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the prince himself appeared at the window unhurt. Both the prince and princess, however, had a very nar-row escape. The policeman on duty took Sipido in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit and seemed quite calm. Sipido told the authorities that he lived on the Rue de la Forge, at Saint Gilles, two miles south of Brussels. After the Prince of Wales had ascertained that the man who fired the shots had bean arrested he declared himself and the princess uninjured and the train immediately started. An eye witness says that the train was already in motion, and when the engineer heard the pistol he shut off steam applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train restarted after Sipido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window. The prince appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the culprit might not be treated too severely. When examined by the station officials Sipido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, that he did not regret his action and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so. Subsequently he declared he wanted to kill the prince "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa.' copy of the sheriff's report. I have the pentitentiary. Later Foster entered a The would-be assassin is a tinsmith, a resident of Brussels, 16 years of age. him, and was given an additional sen- His pockets were found to be full of anarchist literature. He has a round boyish face, black eyes and dark hair. At the examination before the magistrate it was ascertained that he had purchased a penny ticket in order to reach the departure platform, where he walked up and down quite a while, while the prince was promenading. An examination of Sipiod's revolver showed that four chambers had been discharged but that two of the cartridges had

missed fire. The weapon is of the cheapest six chambered description.

Doctors and Pharmacists. The commencement exercises of the South Carolina Medical college were held Tuesday night at the Academy of Music. Charleston, in the presence of a crowded house. Forty-three young men graduated in medicine and seven in pharmacy. The graduates are a particularly bright set of physicians and druggists. Five of the graduating class in medicine were thrown on the examination and were not allowed to graduate. The following were the

graduates in medicine: W. B. R. Ackerman, R. L. Anderson J. A. Ball, W. H. Breland, A. H. Brown, A. W. Burnet, J. F. Carroway, A. Coward, J. S. DesPortes, E. M. Dibble, J. D. Dolan, C. H. DuRant, B. A. Elzas, S. B. Fishburne, J. W. Floyd, J. P Galvin, L. L Gregory, J. T. Hay, Jr., W. C. Hemmingway, D. J. Hydrick, L. H. Jennings, A. R. Johnson, T. B. Kell, L. Kelley, F. M. Lander, W. L. Linder, John Lyons, H. L. Lynah, J. S. Matthews, William Mazyck, P. V. Mikell, J. W. Nance, M. L. Parler, G. M. Pate, Phil Prioleau, T. M. Rivers, J. T. H. Taren, A. O. Wildhagen, W. C. Twitty, M. Smathers, B. F. Sloan, J. J. Dominick, J. W. Doug-

The first six honor men were: J. A. Ball, first; A. Coward, second; E. M. Dibble, third; John Lyons, fourth; M. L. Parler, fifth; J. J. Dominick, sixth. The graduates in pharmacy were: J. E. Arant, G. A. Devineau, R. T. Good. ale, J. B. Hyde, Jr., L Little, S. B. Mitchell, F. Sawyer, J. Van Landingham, J. M. Green, M. D., W. S. Lyach, M. D., S. F. McGregor. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McGresor came out first and second respectively.

The Stokes Free Delivery Bill. The Nashville American says: The

bill providing for the free delivery of

mail along star routes introduced into the House by Congressman J. W. Stokes, of South Carolina, deserves favorable consideration. The bill makes it the duty of mail carrires on star routes to deliver free of charge to the In this was written, "We recommend persons addressed any mail entrusted to the care of the carriers by postmasters. It also requires that carriers must take up and place in the postoffice mail given them by persons along the route. The only requirement of the persons who wish to take advantage of the act is to put up boxes in a convenient place and to give the postmasy made another, in which there were | ter instsuctions as to the proper mail box at which they desire their mail deposited. The Second Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Shallenberger, warmly indorses the bill, and in Mr. Stokes' own State, South Carolina, the Postoffice Department has tried the experiment of advertiseing for contracts, with and without provisions that con- zens began raising funds to rebuild the tractors should deliver the mail free auditorium and \$25,000 was quickly along their routes wherever farmers raised. It is believed the full a zouat should erect boxes, and the difference | will be raised shortly. The New York Journal Thursday in the cost for the improved service for \$6,600. The passage of the bill would | The Atlanta Journal says it has never be a boon to every farmer in the coun- been an admirer of Ben Tillman, but it today at its expense your opinion of try. It would bring them in closer cannot refuse him its compliment upon Dewey's announcement and what effect touch with the outer world and its the superb manner in which he squashed affairs, and would be a benefit all the strutting little Spooner, of Wiscon-

HE IS A CANDIDATE

Dewey Has Rescinded His Action of Last September.

WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

He Says Nothing About His Politics But Announces Him-

> self in the New York World.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: Admiral Dewey authorizes The World to announce te the American people that after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not under

any circumstances to run for the presidency is rescinded. A World correspondent saw the admiral at his home at 6 o'clock last eve

ning.
Admiral Dewey said: "I realise that time has arrived when I must definitely defiae my position.

"When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the presidency. "Since then, however, I have had

the leisure and inclination to study the matter and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only two willing to serve them.

"It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation; what citizen would refuse it?

"Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of president is not such a very difficult one to fill his duties being mainly to execute the laws of congress.
"Should I be chosen for this exalted

gress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

Admiral Dewey did not state what party's nomination he would accept The reporter asked:

position I would execute laws of con-

"On what platform will you stand?" And the admiral replied: "I think I have said enough at this time, and possibly too much.'

China Head the List With Right Handred Thousand a Year.

Though the aspects of suicide vary from year to year, says the Chicago Tribune, there can be little doubt that self-murder is gradually increasing in the United States. From 1890 to 1895, the number recorded each year was between 5,000 and 6,000; from 1895 to 1900 the figures were between 6 000 and 6,500. Dr. Justin Herold, of New York, states the Tribune, has written a book in which he gives the details of 3.431 suicides in that city in a given period. The Germans head the list. Those born in the United States come next. The other nationalities in the list come in the following order: Bussians, French, Austrians, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, English, Scotch and Irish. It is somewhat ramarkable that Dr. Herold in his book nowhere discusses the proneness of his own profession to self-murder. The number of physicians who commit suicide every car is larger than that of all other professional persons combined. "The total number of persons sommitting suicide every year in the United States seems large, but in proportion to population it is smaller than the number in England, France, Germany, Scan-dinavia, Russia or any of the northern European countries. The southern countries, for some mysterious reason, ling to life more tenaciously, perhaps because with them life is not is not so strengous and difficult. The country, however where the value of tife is least considered is Chias. The Rev. John Graham, of the Cnina Inland Mission, states in the Missionary Review of the World that in the province of Yun-Nau, where he is located, having a population of 5,000,000, the average number of suicides is 1,000 a month. Dr. William Park, an'expert on this sub-ject, says that in the whole of Jhina there are over 800,000 deaths by suicide

mitted by the use of opiam as a pxi-

each year, of which one fourth are com-

A Family Tragedy. A sensational family draws was recently enacted in Vienna, Austria. A man, formerly a factory owner, named Dominic Lang, poisoned himself and four daughters. The eldest was 26 years old and the youngest 16. The eldest died at once and the three others suffered severe internal injuries, from which they are not likely to recover. The daughters drank prussic soid altogether after the father had raised his giass to his lips. In the house a note was found entitled "Our last wish." our last earthly possessions our two dogs to the care of a friend of the family. The course of the tragedy is believed to lie in the fact that Lang recently lost his fortune.

Auditorium Burned.

The big auditorium in Kansas City, Mo., where the Democratic convention was to meet on July 4th, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon. Oaly the foundations are left. Ten dwellings were gutted. The Central Presbyterian church was ruined. The loss on the hall is \$150,000 and on the other buildings \$200,000. Ten minutes after the fire started wealthy citi-

Compliments Tillman.